

scalp hunters oppose the rush of progress it will surely crush them; if they accept its conditions it will befriend and lift them up.

Another Fatal Murder.

Murders are becoming more and more the sensation of the day. In New York and sister cities they are of daily and nightly occurrence. The evil is spreading, and as it spreads it is assuming grosser and more offensive forms. In the city of Baltimore on the evening of the 2d Mrs. Mary Ann Tampley, aged seventy-two years, was found lying in her house brutally murdered. The old lady, it seems, had been left alone during the absence of her husband and daughter at the theatre. The case is as yet involved in some mystery; but from the fact that some one thousand two hundred dollars were taken from the house, as well as the jewelry on Mrs. Tampley's person, it is natural to conclude that plunder was the object which the murderers had in view. When an aged lady cannot be left alone for an hour or two in her own house without running the risk of being murdered it is time for us to be ashamed of our civilization. Crime is on the increase in the midst of us, and it must continue to be so long as the worst offences against law can be committed with impunity. Our laws are good enough. What is wanted is the execution of the laws. A few months of rigorous justice and some wholesome examples would do a world of good. When will the reign of law begin and the reign of license cease?

Everything Not Salubrious.

Minnesota has been claimed as the paradise for consumptives, its winters being especially commended for their salubrity and bracing loveliness. According to the St. Paul Dispatch, however, the reality is not quite so rosy, for, although, as some say, the air is so dry and pure you never feel the cold, and chattering teeth and shivering bones are a rarity, and although it is a fact that fewer people are frozen to death in Minnesota than in any other Northern State, yet frostbitten toes, noses, ears and faces are fearfully common. The Dispatch avers that one is hardly fashionable without some such trophies of the beauties of a Minnesota winter. "The bitter cold does not chill and shake a person as in damper climates. It stealthily creeps within all defences and nips to the bone without warning." Ugh! Prospero and his imps pinching the flesh of some poor pulmonary or rheumatic Caliban can hardly inflict torture like this. To continue the picture as limned by our spirited Minnesota artist of the quill:—

Riding along with busy thoughts, a quiet, pleasurable drowsiness takes possession of body and mind, the fences grow indistinct, the thoughts wander, ward fancies come trooping about with fantastic forms, the memory fails, and in a confused dream of wife and home the soul steps out into oblivion without a pang or regret.

It is gratifying to learn, after this, that the thawing out process is painful and not attended with such delightful emotions. A winter residence in Minnesota, we should judge from the above, is hardly suitable for one afflicted with weak lungs or subject to acute rheumatic twinges, especially if possessed of a sensitive imagination and a weak constitution.

Governor Washburn's Inaugural Address.

Having been chosen the second time to fill the Executive chair of the Old Bay State, Governor Washburn has delivered an excellent address to the General Court upon the affairs of the Commonwealth. His financial exhibit informs us that the aggregated funded debt of Massachusetts is less than twenty-eight million dollars, it having been reduced by two millions during the year. He congratulates his constituents upon the near completion of the great bore known as the Hoosac Tunnel, through which Boston expects a profitable current of trade with the West. Labor and wages receive due attention, and the Governor wants statistical light upon this subject, which is bound to stir society and puzzle politicians. He also talks about the new State Prison, which, he says, should be so constructed as to keep the young and less hardened from the demoralizing contact of the incorrigibles, and the fair sex should have a separate place of confinement. One of the best suggestions in the speech is that the legislative session should be short. He evidently concurs in the democratic sentiment that as to lawmaking "the government is best which governs least." Congress and the Legislatures of other States might well take the hint about short sessions.

ALLIGATOR LEATHER having become a valuable article of commerce the Mobile Register suggests that Northern capitalists interested in the hide and leather trade go South and manufacture the article, where they can obtain an unfeeling supply of the raw material cheap. The principal occupation of the untanned alligator in the interior waters of Alabama, Louisiana and Florida, at present, is the crunching of little negro children while undergoing their matutinal ablutions. Some of our "Swamp angels" in the hide and leather line should follow the advice of our Mobile contemporary, (who is always wakeful as a weasel when anything for the benefit of his section is bruted), go South, and there establish the focus of the alligator leather trade. Intrinsically the alligator himself affords a "fine opening" for the enterprising.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has evidently set his heart upon being United States Senator from Massachusetts in place of Vice President Wilson. This accomplished, and Dr. George B. Loring having been elected President of the State Senate, the road is pretty clear for General Butler for the gubernatorial chair of the old Bay State next year. Thus do the "busy B's" of the coalition live of twenty years ago improve each shining hour. Butler, Boutwell, Banks, Burlingame and Bird! The first two, however, do all the political humming and buzzing for the old hive about these days.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION is to be held in Madrid in 1875, when Spain, which has for so many years travelled the downhill road of decay and decline, proposes to show the world what she can still display of art and industry. Her wisest statesmen have seen other nations winning ample profit by these gatherings of the products of labor and skill from their own and friendly lands, and hope that the Castilian race may receive a healthy impulse from a similar show, and be moved to a renewal of that spirit of enterprise which in former days made the Spanish name and speech emblems of power the world over.

Drawbacks to Colonial Independence.

In discussing the question of colonial independence the St. John (N. B.) Globe remarks that there is no doubt that if Canada made up her mind to sever her relations with England no Englishman would do anything to stop her, and many would be glad to let her go; but, significantly adds the Globe, "the present leaders in Canada will not take any steps to make the Dominion independent so long as they can persuade England to guarantee her loans and to create baronets and knights of themselves and their friends." These considerations should not have much weight in discussing the question whether or not the Dominion of Canada shall become a free and independent republic, and, like the United States, take care of her own loans and titles of nobility. It may be here mentioned that at the time of the American Revolution a small party wished to retain titles of rank and the prerogatives of aristocratic and privileged classes, but the plain republican sentiment overwhelmed the adherents of a mock nobility, and they finally dwindled into country squires and Georgian majors—an aristocracy that exists to this day. When the Dominion of Canada becomes a republic, as in proper time it surely will, the "almighty dollar" is as likely to be the ruling element of her people as it is asserted to be that of her cousins across the St. Lawrence at this time, and all thoughts of a blue-blooded nobility will be sunk into insignificance when weighed in the scale against dollars and cents, or pounds, shillings and pence.

How THEY PASS AWAY!—Messrs. A. S. Willington, Richard Yendon and William S. King, late senior proprietors of that old and well-known Southern journal, the Charleston Courier, having passed to "that bourne whence no traveller returns," the printing establishment is to be sold to settle the estate. We have a list before us of about fifty journalists of more or less prominence, connected with the American press, who have departed this life within the past year. How they pass away!

THE FOG ON THE RIVERS, and enveloping New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, yesterday, was as dense as the oldest inhabitant remembers. It seriously checked and incommoded the morning and evening current of people to and from business and entirely stopped the usual movement of steamers and vessels other than ferryboats. Many of these latter, too, ran irregularly, or not at all during some parts of the day. A Hoboken boat got bewildered, it is said, and instead of making her slip on this side discovered "land ahead" at Jersey City, after a trip of unusual length and hardship. Those citizens who usually boast about the delights of a residence across one or the other river submitted to fate with the best grace they could assume, and joined in the popular wish for rapid transit railways which would enable them to reach an uptown home within reasonable time and snap their fingers at fogs. After yesterday's experience we are quite content that London should be the usual home of fog, and that New York should have such a visitor but once or twice a year.

SCANDINAVIAN UNITY, which has long been a fond dream of patriotism in the three Kingdoms of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and the spring of a great amount of diplomatic labor between the two Cabinets, seems at present in no prospect of becoming a political fact; but a valuable step has just been taken towards a commercial unity which will have a powerful effect in cementing in friendship all the peoples of the Scandinavian race. It has been arranged that the coinage shall hereafter be uniform. Its basis is to be the gold crown piece, containing the two hundred and fortieth part of a kilogramme of fine gold, divided into ten kronadores of one hundred oers each. As this new coinage adopts the decimal division it will be easily reducible into dollars, and its adoption may be counted upon to facilitate intercourse between our own Republic and that teeming northern hive whence we every year receive such a valuable addition to our population.

A BANK MANAGER SENTENCED.—William S. Newton, late Manager of the Chertsey Branch of the London and County Bank, has just been convicted at Old Bailey of embezzling about seven hundred dollars and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Such a conviction would probably have been found impossible in New York, or if a verdict of guilty should be found in a parallel case here the culprit would contrive some means whereby his money could screen him from the execution of the legal penalty.

A BROOKLYN NUISANCE.—The Brooklyn Board of Health should cause the speedy abatement of the nuisance that has grown out of the recent fire near the foot of Atlantic avenue. The fermenting and rotting of the half-burned and water-soaked grain left in the ruins of the burned elevators are attended by a most disagreeable and unhealthy effluvia, the presence of which indicates the seeds of a pestilence. The cold weather froze up the nuisance, but with the present thaw the decomposition has set in anew and has poisoned the neighborhood with the unwholesome gas.

THE ACCIDENT IN BROAD STREET YESTERDAY.—About one o'clock yesterday, while a young lad in the employ of Messrs. Osgood & Co., was passing No. 24 Broad street a piece of ice fell from the Mansard roof upon him, inflicting mortal injury. This accident but confirms the opinion we expressed a few days ago, that it ought to be the first duty of proprietors, after a snowfall, to have the snow removed from the roofs of their houses. Had our suggestion been taken when given this unfortunate affair would not have happened. It will not surprise us to learn that this is but one of many cases which happened yesterday. One such case, however, is enough to convince us that proprietors or their agents should be held responsible for such accidents.

ARKANSAS POLITICAL BUMPUS.

Desperate Reformers Seeking to Have the State Placed Under Martial Law. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 3, 1873. The convention of the reform party meets to-morrow. It is understood that Senator Rice is urging the setting up of a separate State government to compel Congress to take some action in regard to the late election in this State. The leading democrats oppose the movement, and it is thought it will not be carried into effect. Two more bills will be filed before Judge Caldwell to-morrow by candidates on the reform ticket of the late election who claim to have been elected. The first case comes up for argument on Monday.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

British Opinion of the Polynesian Policy of the United States.

How American Colonial Acquisition May Be Accomplished—Moral Force Power Against Filibusterism.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1873.

The London Times in its issue this morning publishes an editorial article upon the subject of the situation which has been produced in the Sandwich Islands, and generally as to what may be the ultimate territorial and governmental position of the Hawaiian group consequent on the death of His Majesty King Kamehameha the Fifth.

The writer in the London Times says the journal must confess "that the Americans will eventually people the Sandwich Islands, which will become a valuable colony between San Francisco and China and Australia." The Times reviews the question of annexation by filibustering as heretofore practised in new countries by great Powers, and doubts the right or propriety of any nation taking possession of the Sandwich Islands in such manner.

American Report of King Kamehameha's Death—The Existing Public Situation—A Sovereign Crisis in the Throne Succession.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Jan. 3, 1873.

The Tribune of this city has letters from the Sandwich Islands, dated Honolulu, the 15th ult., describing the situation after the death of King Kamehameha. The correspondent says:—

The King at the time of his death weighed 300 pounds. Chief Justice E. H. Allen acts as Regent. The rightful successor is William Lunalilo, but he is an inveterate drinker and unfit for the position. He is expected to be made King. The next person in rank to William is Kamehameha. It is rumored that Mrs. C. R. Bishop, a good woman and a lady in the highest sense of the word, beloved and respected by the natives and foreigners, was offered the throne on Wednesday, but declined. Whether she can be induced to change her mind remains to be seen. The natives seem to think of William, but would be satisfied with Mrs. Bishop. There will doubtless be a tremendous talk in the Legislature on the 8th, and not words probably pass between the members. I hope the Legislature will sit with open doors, so that I may have a chance to see them fight it out.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Native Labor Kidnappers Still Engaged in Their Infamous Traffic.

News from Melbourne to New York Within Twenty-four Hours.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 3.

Additional cases of kidnapping Polynesian natives by wholesale have come to light.

The guilty parties will be severely dealt with. The colonial authorities are determined to break up the infamous practice.

STORM IN EUROPE.

Terrific Tempest of Wind, Accompanied by Thunder and Lightning—People of the British Islands Alarmed by Its Fury.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1873.

Despatches from Queenstown, Ireland, and from Birmingham and Southampton report that a tempest of unprecedented violence raged all last night. The storm was accompanied by terrible thunder and lightning, and caused great alarm to the inhabitants.

This morning the wind was blowing a gale and sleet and snow falling.

ENGLAND.

The Rate for Money at the Stock Exchange and Rate of Discount in Open Market—Bullion from the Bank on Balance—American Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1873.

The Stock Exchange and general financial report, issued in the city at the hour of five o'clock this evening, presented the following interesting monetary items:—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by one and a half per cent.

The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is three-eighths per cent below the Bank of England rate.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000.

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY.

Nine thousand three hundred and fifteen bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day. The cargoes came from Mobile, Charleston, New Orleans and New York.

FRANCE.

Flow of Bullion to the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1873.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 500,000 francs during the past week.

GERMANY.

Imperial Decoration for the Prince Premier.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 3, 1873.

His Majesty Emperor William has conferred the order of the Black Eagle upon Prince Bismarck.

INDIA.

Movements of the United States War Ship Lackawanna Off Coast—"All Well" on Board.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3, 1873.

The United States flagship Lackawanna, which arrived here several days ago from Singapore, will sail to-day for the Island of Ceylon.

All of the officers and crew are well.

THE SHIP PERUVIAN.

Four of the Drowned Crew Washed Ashore on Cape Cod.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1873.

The body of the second mate, Mr. Henry B. Ballard, and four other bodies from the wrecked ship Peruvian washed ashore on Cape Cod yesterday. Some of them were badly disfigured.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Jan. 3, 1873. Governor Brown's Message was read in the Legislature this afternoon. It was very long and created much of State affairs.

ICE GORGE DISASTERS.

A Series of Accidents on the Ohio—Breaking of the Gorges at Madison, Ind.; Wheeling, W. Va., and at St. Louis—Steamers and Barges Wrecked.

Destruction of Property by the Breaking of the Ice Gorge at Madison, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 3, 1873.

The gorge at Madison, Ind., broke at four o'clock this morning, taking the steamer General Bull down a mile and sinking her. The vessel is a total loss. It also broke to pieces and sank the steamer Nat Williams, together with a ferryboat.

The gorge also pushed a large number of empty coal barges and some loaded ones on the bank and completely wrecked them.

From eight P. M. yesterday to six A. M. this morning the river at Madison rose eight feet. The following are the losses:—The General Bull, \$40,000; the Nat Williams, \$2,000; the ferryboat, \$2,000; coal and empty barges, \$30,000. Total loss, \$74,000.

The gorge is looked for at Louisville with considerable anxiety. It is expected about nine P. M.

Breaking of the Gorge at Wheeling, W. Va.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3, 1873.

The ice gorge at Wheeling, W. Va., gave way this morning, carrying down the steamer Carrie Brooks.

The Latest from the Ohio River and Tributaries—Great Rise of the Water.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3, 1873.

News from above here indicates a very high river coming down. The Licking River was running out heavy ice and a large number of loose sawlogs this afternoon, but the ice is soft and well broken up. No additional damage has been done. Two or three small steamers were thrown aground with little injury.

The rumor current last night that the Leona river down with the ice is false. She is safe at the lower part of the city.

The Kanawha River has risen sixteen feet at Charleston.

The Ohio rose seven feet in twenty-four hours at Ironton. In anticipation of a flood here the people in the lower part of the city are removing their merchandise from cellars and placing it high and dry.

The ice in the Muskingum at Zanesville this morning threw Granger's mill off its foundations and sunk the steamer William Fox.

The steamer Emma Graham sunk near Middleport to-day. Loss, \$6,000 together with \$6,000 worth of flour; no insurance.

Boats and Property Sunk by Ice Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 3, 1873.

A large cake of ice got detached from the gorge at Arsenal island and anchored yesterday afternoon below this city. During its passage down the river it carried with it two transfer boats and a barge and sunk a barge loaded with iron which was lying alongside the towboat Wild Duck at Carondelet.

A Steamboat Sunk Near Pittsburgh—Two Steamers Wrecked at Rochester.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3, 1873.

A large amount of ice has been running in the Monongahela river, but has caused little damage. The large number of canal barges at different points above here are now out of danger.

The Petrolia, an old towboat, was struck by ice at the wharf this afternoon and sunk below Smith-street bridge. The loss has not been ascertained.

It is reported that there is twelve feet of water at Rochester. Two steamboats were sunk there to-day by the ice.

THE WEATHER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Cold, But Moderating Down East.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Jan. 3, 1873.

Yesterday was the eleventh day in succession that the mercury has been at or below zero at sunrise. The average degree of cold at that hour has been from ten to twelve degrees below zero, and the average at noon has been from eight to ten degrees above zero. To-day the weather is moderating, with an easterly wind and heavy rain.

The Fog Spreading Over New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 3, 1873.

A great change has taken place in the weather in this section during the past twenty-four hours. A dense fog prevails and the snow is rapidly melting.

A Rain Storm in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1873.

A heavy rain has been falling since early this morning and street travel is greatly impeded by the ice and melting snow.

Along "King" Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 3, 1873.

The sudden thaw continues and the heavy body of snow is disappearing rapidly. Crossing on the ice at many points on the Hudson River has become dangerous.

Mild, Foggy and Slushy in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3, 1873.

The weather is mild and the snow is melting rapidly. There is a heavy fog on the river, but it does not materially impede the ferryboats.

The National Capitol in a Fog.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1873.

There is a dense fog here to-day. It appeared early in the morning and seems to grow thicker as the day lengthens.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4—4 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The low barometer on Thursday night, central over Lake Michigan, has moved northeastward into Canada, accompanied by brisk and high winds; cloudy and foggy weather is now prevailing from Maryland and Pennsylvania to New England, with light to fresh westerly winds; cloudy weather, occasional light snow and brisk, high westerly winds over the Lower Lake region; from Nebraska to Southern Ohio and southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts and Virginia light to fresh westerly winds and clear weather, except for the South Atlantic coast, where fogs are reported. Light snow has fallen from Minnesota and Eastern Iowa eastward over the Upper Lake region. The river has decidedly risen during the evening at Pittsburgh.

Probabilities.

For New England westerly to northwesterly winds, increasing to fresh and brisk; falling temperatures and clear and clearing weather for the Middle States; westerly to northwesterly winds, falling temperatures and clear and clearing weather, the former diminishing in force over the Lower Lake region; from the South Atlantic coast to the Ohio Valley northwesterly to westerly winds, falling temperatures and clear weather; for the Gulf States northerly to easterly winds and clear weather; from the Ohio Valley to the Upper Lake region generally clear weather and westerly winds, backing gradually to southerly; for the Northwest diminishing pressure, southerly winds and very probably increasing cloudiness and threatening weather.

The majority of the midnight telegraphic reports from Upper Michigan and Wisconsin to Minnesota are missing.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Madison's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

| 1872. | | 1873. | |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| 3 A. M. | 29 | 3 A. M. | 30 |
| 6 A. M. | 25 | 6 A. M. | 36 |
| 9 A. M. | 23 | 9 A. M. | 38 |
| 12 M. | 24 | 12 M. | 34 |
| 3 P. M. | 24 | 3 P. M. | 34 |
| 6 P. M. | 24 | 6 P. M. | 34 |
| 9 P. M. | 24 | 9 P. M. | 34 |
| 12 M. | 24 | 12 M. | 34 |

Average temperature yesterday..... 35°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 24°

"A BROKEN RAIL."

Almost a Holocaust on the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad—A Train Thrown Over a Thirty Foot Embankment—The Carriages Taken Fire—Names of the Passengers Injured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1873.

Early this evening the express train going north on the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad ran off the track at Moravia, the two rear cars going down an embankment of thirty feet. Twenty passengers were injured, but none seriously, except one old lady, who had her leg broken. The injured passengers were taken to Newcastle and Youngstown.

A broken rail was the cause of the accident.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Two of the Coaches Burned—Names and Residences of the Injured Passengers.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 3, 1873.

This afternoon the train bound North on the Beaver Valley branch of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad struck a broken rail near Moravia, about five miles south of Newcastle, and the train, consisting of a baggage car and three coaches, was thrown off and down an embankment. Two of the coaches were burned, taking fire from the rear car. None of the passengers were burned or killed, but several were injured.

The following are their names:—

SEVERELY INJURED.

Mrs. Eliza Hunter, McKaysport, Pa., leg broken. Mr. Fellows, Youngstown, badly hurt about the head.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

John Bailey, Youngstown, Ohio. Wells Clarke, Youngstown, Ohio. William Lowrie, Youngstown. Charles Carbaugh, Johnstown, Pa. John Flynn, Powers' Station. George Reed, Johnstown. Charles Passavant, Pittsburg. John Hoff, Greensburg, Pa. J. H. Hammond, New Hamburg. Elmer Evans and wife, Sharon. Mary O'Neill, Sharon. P. Sherry, Newcastle, Pa. C. B. Bateman, Pittsburg. Philip Osborn, the guard. Minnie Young, Newcastle. C. C. Young, Albion, Pa. Caroline Mulligan, Sharpsville, Pa. M. P. Hewitt, Sharpsville. George Woodneff, Newcastle. C. K. Phipps, the brakeman, of Newcastle.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The epizooty has got among the Dacotah Indians.

Congressman W. P. Fry, of Maine, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman Wm. R. Roberts is in town, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Justus White, of Chicago, is stopping at the Hoffman House.

Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House.

United States Senator H. W. Corbett, of Oregon, is at the Brevoort House.

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, is reported dangerously ill.

General C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel Henry A. Greene, of Boston, is among the sojourners at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General James S. Negley, member of Congress from Pittsburg, Pa., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonels R. F. O'Brien and L. L. Livingston, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

A. E. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington, is at the Astor House.

General Horace Porter, of Chicago, the late private Secretary of President Grant, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A. C. Buell, formerly one of the editors of the Kansas City Times, has accepted a position on the St. Louis Republic.

Wade Hampton will deliver an address in Savannah, Ga., on the 10th inst., the anniversary of the birthday of General Lee.

Chief Justice Nicholson, of Tennessee, fell down a flight of steps at the Capitol in Nashville yesterday and fractured a thigh bone.

S. C. Hutchings, for a long time managing editor of the Rochester Democrat, has accepted a similar position on the Albany Argus.

United States Senator L. M. Morrill and Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Governor of Utah and the Countess of Dufferin will attend the ball of the Quebec skating Club at the rink on the 9th inst.

Mr. Froude is still in the city, stopping at the residence of a friend in Thirty-seventh street. He will probably sail for home on Saturday.

Caleb Willard, the handsome proprietor of the Elbitt House, Washington, it is reported, will decline the confidential mission to Muscat.

A Missouri wife is remonstrating the southern part of the State in search of an itinerant husband. She is armed with a double-barrelled shotgun and a certificate of insanity.

Colonel C. W. Moulton, of Cincinnati, is recovering from the severe injuries he received some days ago while endeavoring to save the life of his servant girl, whose clothing was on fire.</